THE INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE AND CHARLES C. DEAM WILDERNESS

HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON
PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

S. 2186

A BILL TO AUTHORIZE THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO ACQUIRE CERTAIN LANDS BY EXCHANGE AT INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE IN THE STATE OF INDIANA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

S. 2710

A BILL TO ESTABLISH A WILDERNESS AREA IN THE HOOSIER NATIONAL FOREST AREA, INDIANA

AUGUST 12, 1982

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THE INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE AND CHARLES C. DEAM WILDERNESS

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1982

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER,
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 2 p.m., in room 3110, Dirksen Office Building, Hon. Frank H. Murkowski, presiding.

Present: Senators Murkowski and Warner.

Also present: Gary Ellsworth, counsel; and Thomas B. Williams, professional staff member for the minority.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. FRANK H. MURKOWSKI, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF ALASKA

Senator MURKOWSKI. We will call the committee to order, the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water.

I have an opening statement which I will submit into the record.

[The prepared statement of Senator Murkowski and the texts of the bills with Department reports follow:]

STATEMENT OF HON. FRANK H. MURKOWSKI, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF ALASKA

Good afternoon. Today the Subcommittee will hear testimony on two bills relating to Indiana public lands. S. 2186 is a bill which authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to exchange 31 acres of Federal land for 69 acres of State land in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. The National Park Service wants to use its parcel to add to a blue heron nesting area along the Little Calumet River. The State intends to improve a small visitors area which it currently operates under a special use permit from the National Park Service for a surrounding nature preserve managed and owned by the State.

S. 2710 establishes in the Hoosier National Forest a wilderness, to be called the Charles C. Deam Wilderness after the first state forester in Indiana. Two-thirds of the proposed 13,000-acre wilderness was recommended under the 1979 RARE II review, and the other parcel by Governor Robert Orr.

We are honored today to have both distinguished Senators from Indiana with us, and our distinguished colleague from the House. Governor Orr, I am told, has asked the Director of the Indiana State Department of Natural Resources, Mr. James M. Ridenour, to present a statement in support of the bill on his behalf. We also welcome the Chief of the National Park Service and the Deputy Director of the National Forest Service, who will discuss S. 2816 and S. 2710 respectively, I am pleased to see several witnesses from the State of Indiana before us as well.

Without objection, I place copies of S. 2186 and S. 2710 into the hearing record, along with the appropriate departmental reports as received. In view of the number of witnesses we have here today, I would ask that those testifying please keep their oral statements as brief as possible. Your written statements will appear in full in the record. The hearing record will remain open for two weeks for submission of further written material.

97TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2186

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire certain lands by exchange at Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore in the State of Indiana, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 10 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 22), 1982

Mr. LUGAR introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

---

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire certain lands by exchange at Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore in the State of Indiana, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That notwithstanding section 2 of Public Law 89–761 relating to the Indiana Dunes Lakeshore or any other applicable provision of law, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept from the State of Indiana the conveyance of 69.17 acres of land within area IV–A, otherwise known as the "Heron Rookery", at Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, Indiana, and in exchange therefor to convey to the State of

Indiana, 31.26 acres within area VI, otherwise known as the "Hoosier Prairie", of the lakeshore.

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

AUG 16 1982

SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
RECEIVED
AUG 17 1982
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20510

Honorable James A. McClure
Chairman, Committee on Energy
and Natural Resources
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This responds to your request for this Department's views on S. 2186, a bill "To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire certain lands by exchange at Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore in the State of Indiana, and for other purposes."

We strongly support passage of this legislation with the addition of a clarifying amendment.

S. 2186 would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to exchange a 31.26-acre parcel owned by the United States in the Hoosier Prairie Unit for 69.17 acres owned by the State of Indiana in the Heron Rookery Unit, both units being within the boundary of Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore as set by law.

The Act of November 5, 1966 (P.L. 89-761; 80 Stat. 1309), provides authority to the Secretary to exchange lands in furtherance of the purposes for which the national lakeshore was authorized. Section 2(a) of the Act, however, stipulates that the "Properties so exchanged shall be approximately equal in fair market value, as determined by the Secretary . . . ." The value of the tracts to be exchanged in this instance are not equal monetarily; this is the obstacle which S. 2186 seeks to overcome.

An independent appraisal conducted for the National Park Service in June 1981 valued the 31.26 acres owned by the United States at $200,000. The 69.17-acre parcel currently held by the State of Indiana was valued at $77,000. The Hoosier Prairie land, owned by the United States, is inflated in its value by commercial and residential activity nearby in the vicinity of Griffith, Indiana, while the value of the State's Heron Rookery property is deflated by the lack of pressure for development in a rural area.

Presently, the Hoosier Prairie Unit comprises some 330 acres, of which the State of Indiana owns about 300 acres. The area is managed by Indiana as a State nature preserve. The remaining property within the unit, 31.26 acres in Federal ownership, would be used by the State, upon exchange, for parking facilities and a visitor contact station for the preserve. The 31.26 acres constitute probably the least significant parcel within the Hoosier Prairie Unit. It was previously grazed and tilled, with the result that a number of alien species have invaded to compete with the native prairie species. The land was purchased in 1978 by the National Park Service for $185,000. The Hoosier Prairie is a detached unit approximately 30

miles south of the major portions of Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. Consistent with the general management plans for Indiana Dunes, we believe that the transfer of the 31.26 acres will further the administration of the Hoosier Prairie Unit by the State.

The Heron Rookery Unit at Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore contains 388 acres. The National Park Service presently manages this unit as a great blue heron rookery with ongoing research conducted by park scientists. As stated in the general management plan, this unit will be managed primarily to provide protection to the nesting herons and their habitat with minimal human intrusion. The State holds title to 69.17 acres within the Heron Rookery Unit. The Indiana Department of Corrections transferred title to this land to the Indiana Department of Natural Resources specifically for the purpose of exchange with the National Park Service.

In summary, we believe it is in the public interest to waive the principle of equal value exchange in this instance. The relative values of the lands to be exchanged are the products of external economic factors that are not related to the properties' intrinsic worth as natural areas. The enactment of S. 2186 involves no modification of the park's boundary or use of the affected lands. However, their administration and utilization will be improved as a result of consolidation and they will be less costly and less complex to manage, thereby enhancing their value as resource lands. For your consideration, we suggest the addition of a clarifying amendment to make explicit the authority to complete the exchange at unequal value and without requiring any monetary payment. Such an amendment is as follows:

On page 2, after the period in line 2, insert the following sentence:

> "Such exchange shall be without regard to the values of the properties exchanged, and neither the Secretary nor the State shall be required to pay or accept cash in order to equalize the values of the properties."

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely,

Under SECRETARY

97TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2710

To establish a wilderness area in the Hoosier National Forest area, Indiana.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 1 (legislative day, JUNE 8), 1982

Mr. LUGAR (for himself and Mr. QUAYLE) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

---

A BILL

To establish a wilderness area in the Hoosier National Forest area, Indiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) in furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1131), certain lands within the Hoosier National Forest, Indiana as designated by this Act, which comprise approximately twelve thousand nine hundred and fifty-three acres as generally depicted as the "Charles C. Deam Wilderness" on a map entitled "Charles C. Deam Wilderness", and dated April 30, 1982, are hereby designated as wilderness and shall be known as the Charles C. Deam Wilderness.

(b) Subject to existing rights, the Charles C. Deam Wilderness as designated by this Act shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by the Act as wilderness. Any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act.

SEC. 2. The Charles C. Deam Wilderness shall be comprised of the following lands:

(1) the area known as Grubb Ridge, which comprises approximately six thousand four hundred and twenty acres;

(2) the area known as Cope Hollow which comprises approximately three thousand six hundred and eleven acres; and

(3) the area known as Terril Ridge which comprises approximately two thousand nine hundred and twenty-two acres.

SEC. 3. The right of public access to the Terril Cemetery and of adequate access to privately owned land completely surrounded by national forest lands within areas designated by this Act as wilderness and to valid occupancies wholly within the areas designated by this Act as wilderness shall be protected in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Wilderness Act. No private property may be

condemned pursuant to this Act, except by consent of the owner.

SEC. 4. (a) The Congress finds that—

(1) the Department of Agriculture has completed the second roadless area review and evaluation program (RARE II); and

(2) the Congress has made its own review and examination of national forest roadless areas in Indiana and the environmental impacts associated with alternative allocations of such areas.

(b) On the basis of such review, the Congress hereby determines and directs that—

(1) without passing on the question of the legal and factual sufficiency of the RARE II final environmental statement (dated January 1979) with respect to national forest lands in States other than Indiana, such statement shall not be subject to judicial review with respect to national forest system lands in the State of Indiana;

(2) with respect to the national forest lands in the State of Indiana which were reviewed by the Department of Agriculture in the second roadless area review and evaluation (RARE II), that review and evaluation shall be deemed for the purposes of the initial land management plans required for such lands by the

Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (Public Law 94–588) to be an adequate consideration of the suitability of such lands for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System and the Department of Agriculture shall not be required to review the wilderness option prior to the revision of the initial plans and in no case prior to the date established by law for completion of the initial planning cycle;

(3) areas in the State of Indiana reviewed in such final environmental statement and not designated as wilderness by this Act shall be managed for multiple use pursuant to section 6 of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976; and

(4) unless expressly authorized by Congress the Department of Agriculture shall not conduct any further statewide roadless area review and evaluation of national forest system lands in the State of Indiana for the purpose of determining their suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

SEC. 5. As soon as practicable after enactment of this Act, maps and legal descriptions of the Wilderness Area shall

be filed with the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, and such maps and legal descriptions shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided, however,* That corrections of clerical and typographical errors in such legal descriptions and maps may be made.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
RECEIVED
AUG 17 1982
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20510

August 12 1982

Honorable James A. McClure
Chairman, Committee on Energy
and Natural Resources
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

As you requested, here is our report on S. 2710, a bill "To establish a wilderness in Hoosier National Forest area, Indiana."

The Department of Agriculture has no objection to enactment of S. 2710. We suggest several clarifying amendments.

S. 2710 would designate a 12,953-acre Charles C. Deam Wilderness on the Hoosier National Forest in Indiana. The previous Administration, as a result of RARE II, recommended two new wildernesses in Indiana. The two areas totaled 10,100 acres and included a proposed 6,400-acre Grubb Ridge wilderness (9340) and a proposed 3,610-acre Cope Hollow wilderness (9341). The proposed wilderness encompasses the 6,400-acre Grubb Ridge proposal and the 3,610-acre Cope Hollow proposal. In addition, approximately 2,900 acres of contiguous lands in the Terril Ridge area are included in S. 2710. The Terril Ridge area was not included in the RARE II inventory because of an existing road that provides access to the Terril Cemetery. The bill would provide for continued public access to the cemetery.

The proposed wilderness is located within the Crawford Uplands in southern Indiana. For the most part, the area is covered with oak-hickory forest with a good percentage of tulip poplar and planted pine. Natural regeneration is occurring in old fields along some ridges, providing breaks in the forest cover. The area contains some of the best populations of whitetail deer, ruffed grouse, and wild turkey to be found in Indiana. The area is located less than an hour drive from Indianapolis and a fifteen minute drive from Bloomington, Indiana, making this a popular hiking, backpacking, and hunting area.

All of the proposed wilderness is classified as commercial forest land capable of producing an estimated potential yield of 600 thousand board feet of sawtimber annually. There are 19 oil and gas lease applications pending on 11,400 acres within the proposed wilderness. Although most of the area has a high potential for oil and gas development, these lease applications are among 157 pending applications involving 156,000 acres on the Hoosier National Forest. We believe designation of this wilderness will not significantly affect the overall development of oil and gas on the Forest. There are only four separate parcels of private land totaling 18.4 acres within the proposed wilderness. They range in size from 1.4 acres to 12 acres.

We do have several management concerns related to this legislation. The Grubb Ridge and Cope Hollow areas are separated by a gravel forest road known as the Tower Ridge Road. This road is a major east-west route through the Forest and this road effectively divides the wilderness into two parts which was the basis for our two separate wilderness proposals. It is not desirable to have one wilderness separated into two units by a transportation corridor. Confusion may occur as to why a road and motorized travel are permitted through the wilderness. Thus, we recommend two wildernesses, each with its own name.

We suggest the wildernesses be named Grubb Ridge Wilderness and Cope Hollow Wilderness. Congress has heretofore named wildernesses only for prominent, nationally recognized individuals such as John Muir, (Jim) Bridger, and Bob Marshall. Charles C. Deam, Indiana's first State Forester and author of several books on trees and shrubs of Indiana, is known throughout the State for his conservation efforts. A State recreation area in the Clark State Forest has been named in his honor which we believe is appropriate recognition of his noteworthy contributions.

There are five old cemeteries located within the proposed wilderness, all generally accessible by motor vehicle. The bill would provide for the right of public access to the Terril Cemetery. We recommend continued visitation be allowed to all the cemeteries. However, motorized access should be limited to relatives of the deceased. Uncontrolled public motorized use of the roads would degrade wilderness values. We would gate the roads and allow family access on a request basis.

It appears that this bill represents a reasonable compromise of an issue that has been debated for over 10 years. While we would prefer wilderness designation be limited to the 10,000 acres recommended as a result of RARE II, we have no objection to inclusion of an additional 2,900 acres in the Terril Ridge area. Since the proposal is very similar to the wilderness recommendation that resulted from RARE II, we have no objection to the area proposed for wilderness designation in S. 2710 but strongly recommend two wildernesses be established outside the Tower Ridge Road corridor.

We are pleased that S. 2710 includes provisions for release of nonwilderness areas. We would have preferred provisions that would have permanently assured status to lands designated for multiple uses other than wilderness in RARE II, rather than the shorter term release provisions of S. 2710.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely,

John R Block

John R. Block
Secretary

Senator MURKOWSKI. Our first witness today is the Honorable Richard Lugar, a U.S. Senator from Indiana. I welcome you, Senator Lugar, to the witness table. I understand you have a statement to make for the record, and we ask that you please proceed.

STATEMENT OF HON. RICHARD G. LUGAR, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF INDIANA

Senator LUGAR. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate your scheduling of this hearing. There are a number of Hoosier people that will be speaking on the two bills before us.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the subcommittee's prompt scheduling of this hearing on S. 2186 and S. 2710.

S. 2186 authorizes a land exchange between the State of Indiana and the Secretary of the Interior. This exchange would permit the State to own a 31-acre tract of land which it manages in the Hoosier Prairie Unit of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. It would permit the Federal Government to own a 69-acre tract which it manages in the Heron Rookery of the Lakeshore.

The 31-acre tract is managed by the State as a parking lot and visitor contact station. The 69-acre tract is managed by the National Park Service for the protection of heron and their habitat. The land exchange would simply place ownership in the hands of the Government that actually manages each tract.

S. 2710 establishes a 12,953-acre wilderness area in the Hoosier National Forest in Indiana. This would be the largest wilderness area in the lower Midwest. The proposed wilderness is one of great diversity. It is a mosaic of hardwood forests of oak-hickory and beech-maple. This upland hill country with ravines, hollows and streams will be dedicated to the quiet enjoyment of nature.

The proposed wilderness is named the Charles C. Deam Wilderness Area after Charles C. Deam, a pioneer in forest conservation in Indiana and the author of "Trees in Indiana" and "Flora of Indiana."

I ask that my explanation of S. 2710 from the Congressional Record of July 1 be made a part of this hearing record.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Without objection.

Senator LUGAR. S. 2710 has been very thoroughly discussed in consultation with a wide variety of organizations and individuals in Indiana. It is based upon a proposal which Governor Orr made in November 1981.

This February I convened a meeting in Indiana at which the Governor's proposal was discussed by organizations of differing viewpoints. All of the organizations represented at the meeting now support S. 2710 and the bill has the support of the entire Indiana delegation.

What was once a hotly debated question has now been settled by the hard work and good will of those who are present today and of many other individuals in Indiana. I am deeply grateful to them for their efforts.

A poet has said that a wilderness "holds answers to questions man has not yet learned to ask." This wilderness area will be a place where all Hoosiers can reflect upon our heritage, our lives and our futures.

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I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for this opportunity to testify.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Thank you, Senator Lugar. I appreciate your comments, and particularly the enlightenment as to the fact that evidently there is no objection to this legislation?

Senator LUGAR. That is my presumption, Mr. Chairman. The hearing this afternoon will elicit all the responses of groups of Hoosiers and others who have been deeply interested in this. I think it will satisfy your curiosity.

Senator MURKOWSKI. You have wet my curiosity already. Tell me, is what you call a heron and what I call a crane the same thing?

Senator LUGAR. I think so.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Thank you for that very positive testimony, Senator Lugar. We wish you a good day.

[The remarks of Senator Lugar from the Congressional Record follows:]

By Mr. Lugar (for himself and Mr. Quayle):

S. 2710. A bill to establish a wilderness area in the Hoosier National Forest Area, Ind.; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

CHARLES C. DEAM WILDERNESS

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I am today introducing with Senator Quayle a bill to establish the Charles C. Deam Wilderness Area in the Hoosier National Forest in portions of Monroe, Brown, Jackson, and Lawrence Counties. This will be a special area dedicated to the quiet enjoyment of nature. It will be a place in which all Hoosiers can be proud to reflect upon our heritage, our lives, and our future.

An identical House bill will be introduced by Representative Lee Hamilton and Representative Joel Deckard. The bills would designate as wilderness the 12,953-acre area recommended for wilderness designation by Gov. Robert Orr in November 1981. These are the Grubb Ridge and Cope Hollow areas recommended by the U.S. Forest Service for wilderness designation in its 1979 RARE II review and the Terril ridge area also recommended for wilderness designation by Governor Orr. The lands designated as wilderness lie to the west of the lands leased by the State of Indiana from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Terril Ridge Cemetery and the Tower Ridge Road are excluded from the wilderness. The bills do not affect existing rights of access to the Terril Ridge Cemetery and to other privately owned land not contained in but surrounded by the wilderness. Access to valid occupancies within the wilderness is guaranteed by such means as are customarily enjoyed in accordance with section 5 of the Wilderness Act. Under the bills as well as under existing law, there would be no condemnation of private property without the consent of the owner. The use of private property not contained in but surrounded by the wilderness would continue to be governed by State and county rather than by Federal law.

Wilderness designations prohibit timber cutting and limit forest management activities. Fishing, hunting, camping, nature study and other recreational activities are permitted in wilderness areas. Trail maintenance and activities necessary for law enforcement and firefighting are permitted. Motorized entry is prohibited except for emergencies or for access to cemeteries.

Senator Quayle, Congressman Hamilton, Congressman Deckard and I agree that these bills represent a final compromise settlement of the issues and that the number of acres of wilderness is sufficient to permit a wide variety of recreational, educational and scientific opportunities. All remaining lands in the Hoosier National Forest would be released for multiple use management by U.S. Forest Service. Any further wilderness designations in Indiana would require an act of Congress.

Mr. QUAYLE. Mr. President, I am very pleased to join Senator Lugar in introducing today legislation to provide for the Charles C. Deam Wilderness Area in Indiana.

This bill will establish, as a part of our national wilderness preservation system, 12,953 acres in the Hoosier National Forest as a wilderness area. Fishing, hunting, hiking, camping, and other recreational and nature study activities are permitted in wilderness areas. The relatively untouched aspect of wilderness will permit Hoosier residents to experience nature as it was in Indiana almost 200 years ago.

The Grubb Ridge (6,420 acres) and the Cope Hollow (3,611 acres) areas as recommended by the Forest Service are included in the wilderness area, as well as the Terril Ridge area (2,922 acres). Gov. Robert Orr recommended these areas for wilderness designation in November 1981. The Governor's endorsement of this wilderness area provided an impetus in finalizing a settlement on Indiana wilderness which results in today's legislation.

Tower Ridge Road is not included in the wilderness designation, since wilderness areas by definition must be roadless. However, the legislation assures access to Terril Ridge Cemetery.

Residing in this wilderness area are impressive stands of oak and hickory with a good percentage of tulip poplar and planted pine. Regenerating fields along some ridges provide a natural break in the forest cover. The area contains some of the best populations of whitetail deer, ruffled grouse, and wild turkey to be found in Indiana. This area will be the home of red and grey fox, mink, weasel and the endangered Indiana bat. The Mount Carmel fault, the only faultline in Indiana, passes through the area.

The question of a wilderness designation for Indiana has been debated for many years. I am in complete agreement with Senator Lugar and Congressman Hamilton that this bill represents a final compromise settlement of issues which have been surrounding the wilderness question. The bill provides that all remaining lands in the Hoosier National Forest be released for multiple use management by the U.S. Forest Service.

I look forward to working with Senator Lugar and Congressman Hamilton, who is introducing an idenitcal bill in the House of Representatives with the cosponsorship of Congressman Deckard, in securing passage of this legislation before the adjournment of the 97th Congress in order that debate on Indiana wilderness can be complete.

Senator MURKOWSKI. We have another Senator that is suppose to be on his way. He will remain nameless until he appears, and we will now call on Hon. Lee H. Hamilton, a U.S. Representative from Indiana.

Welcome to the committee. It is a pleasure to have you before us. We look forward to your testimony.

STATEMENT OF HON. LEE H. HAMILTON, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF INDIANA

Mr. HAMILTON. Thank you very much. I apologize for a tardy arrival. I was on my way and votes occurred in the House and I had to return back to the floor of the House.

I appreciate very much the opportunity to testify before you in favor of S. 2710, a bill to establish the Charles C. Deam Wilderness Area in the Hoosier National Forest.

As I know you have the information, I will make my comments very brief.

The bill does set aside 12,953 acre tract in south-central Indiana. It is in my congressional district as part of the national forest area. Much of the area contains very impressive hardwood and wildlife populations. It provides that the remaining lands of the Hoosier National Forest will be released for multiple-use management by the U.S. Forest Service. Any further statewide review for wilderness designation would require an act of Congress.

Mr. Chairman, the controversy over a wilderness designation in Indiana has been a long one. However, this bill, which is based on the recommendations of Governor Orr, is a compromise, and so far as I know it is acceptable to all of the major interested parties. I think you probably know it has been jointly introduced in the Senate by Senators Lugar and Quayle, and in the U.S. House it has been cosponsored by the entire Indiana delegation.

Since a consensus has been reached, I would hope that Congress will be able to move expeditiously to complete action on the issue. I am very greatly encouraged by your willingness to hold these hearings, and I have received assurances from the appropriate Members of the House and the House Interior Committee that they will take up the bill and act on it promptly after action by your committee.

It is my hope, of course, the bill will, even in these final days of the Congress, be able to move through the Congress quickly. I would be most pleased if you and the members of this subcommittee and of the Senate could act quickly upon it.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Thank you very much, Congressman Hamilton. We appreciate your testimony. We wish you a good day.

Our next witness will be Mr. James M. Ridenour, director of the Indiana Department of Natural Resources.

Mr. RIDENOUR. Senator Quayle is here.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Why don't you join James Ridenour.

Now we will introduce the other Senator from the State of Indiana who, until this time, has been nameless before the committee, Hon. Dan Quayle.

STATEMENT OF HON. DAN QUAYLE, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF INDIANA

Senator QUAYLE. He shall remain nameless before the committee, but let the record state who it is.

Mr. Chairman, I will not infringe upon the eloquent and precise testimony of Mr. Ridenour. I just want to add my congratulations to you for allowing us to testify before this committee.

As you know, there are two pieces of legislation, one which is an exchange between the State and the Government——

Senator MURKOWSKI. Might I advise you that Senator Lugar made an eloquent statement before this committee.

Senator QUAYLE. Since he made such an eloquent statement, then I will just add to it two sentences. I will insert my statement in the record. I think you know my feeling on the issues. We are one of four or five States east of the Mississippi that doesn't have a wilderness area, and it has been worked on for a long time, as I am sure Senator Lugar pointed out and Mr. Ridenour will also point out. I am sure it will not be taken lightly by the committee, and I thank you for your indulgence and attention. I will move on to other things of lesser importance.

Senator MURKOWSKI. The only question I would ask is to my understanding there is no objection?

Senator QUAYLE. There is no objection to this legislation, and I would hope that there wouldn't be any objection to the legislation on the committee, or in the Senate or the House. It is a bipartisan agreement with the Republicans and Democrats, an agreement between Federal and State officials, between the environmentalists and developers. Knowing your background in that area, any time you can get all those people together, we have done one hell of a job.

Senator MURKOWSKI. I would like to commend you and take some lessons.

Senator QUAYLE. The expert is sitting right next to me. He did a tremendous job. I am still a little bit puzzled on how he did it, but my hat is off to him.

Senator MURKOWSKI. I am going to have the opportunity to ask him.

Senator QUAYLE. Just don't hire him away from the State of Indiana. We need good people there. Thank you very much.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Thank you. We appreciate your testimony.

[The prepared statement of Senator Quayle follows:]

TESTIMONY OF
SENATOR DAN QUAYLE
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
UNITED STATES SENATE
AUGUST 12, 1982

MR. CHAIRMAN. I AM VERY PLEASED TO COME BEFORE YOUR COMMITTEE TODAY TO TESTIFY IN SUPPORT OF TWO PIECES OF LEGISLATION THAT WILL GREATLY BENEFIT WILDLIFE PROTECTION IN INDIANA. FIRST, S. 2186 WOULD PROVIDE FOR A MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL EXCHANGE OF LANDS BETWEEN THE STATE OF INDIANA AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. SECOND, S. 2710 WOULD DESIGNATE CERTAIN LANDS WITHIN HOOSIER NATIONAL FOREST AS A WILDERNESS AREA. I AM ESPECIALLY PLEASED THAT THE COMMITTEE HAS AGREED TO CONSIDER THESE MEASURES.

I HAVE BEEN A SUPPORTER OF THE INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE PARK FOR MANY YEARS. THE PARK PROVIDES A REFUGE FOR INDIVIDUALS, AS WELL AS WILDLIFE, DUE TO ITS LOCATION IN A HEAVILY URBANIZED AREA.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR IS AUTHORIZED TO EXCHANGE LANDS IN FURTHERANCE OF THE PURPOSES OF THE PARK. S. 2186 AUTHORIZES THE SECRETARY TO EXCHANGE A 31.26 ACRE PARCEL OWNED BY THE UNITED STATES IN THE HOOSIER PRAIRIE UNIT FOR A 69.17 ACRE TRACT, OWNED BY THE STATE OF INDIANA IN THE GREAT BLUE HERON ROOKERY. HOWEVER, UNDER THE LAW, THE EXCHANGED LANDS MUST BE "APPROXIMATELY EQUAL IN FAIR MARKET VALUE...."

AN INDEPENDENT APPRAISAL CONDUCTED FOR THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE IN JUNE 1981 VALUED THE 31-ACRE PARCEL OWNED BY THE UNITED STATES AT $200,000. THE 69-ACRE TRACT OWNED BY INDIANA WAS VALUED AT $77,100. THEREFORE, S. 2186 IS A NECESSARY PIECE OF LEGISLATION TO ACCOMODATE THE EXCHANGE DUE TO THE UNEQUAL APPRAISED VALUE OF THE LAND. THE HOOSIER PRAIRIE LAND, OWNED BY THE UNITED STATES, IS INFLATED IN ITS VALUE BY COMMERCIAL AND RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE VICINITY, WHILE THE STATE'S LAND IS LOCATED IN A RURAL AREA.

THE EFFECT OF THIS LEGISLATION WOULD BE TO PLACE OWNERSHIP IN THE HANDS OF THAT ENTITY WHICH ACTUALLY MANAGES THE LAND. THE 69-ACRE PARCEL, CURRENTLY OWNED BY THE STATE IS BEING MANAGED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE FOR THE PROTECTION OF HERON AND THEIR HABITAT AND IS WITHIN THE 388-ACRE HERON ROOKERY AT THE LAKESHORE. THE REMAINDER OF THE ROOKERY IS OWNED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT.

THE 31-ACRE TRACT IS WITHIN THE HOOSIER PRAIRIE UNIT OF 331 ACRES AND IS BEING MANAGED BY THE STATE OF INDIANA. THE 31-ACRE SITE HAS BEEN DEVELOPED INTO A PARKING FACILITY AND A VISITOR CONTACT STATION FOR THE PRAIRIE UNIT, THE REMAINDER OF WHICH IS OWNED BY THE STATE.

WHILE THE APPRAISED VALUE OF THESE LANDS ARE UNEQUAL, THIS DOES NOT TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION THE VALUE OF THESE AREAS AS NATURAL AREAS, AND THE UNDERLYING FACT THAT THESE AREAS WILL NOT BE SUBJECT TO DEVELOPMENT, OUTSIDE OF HABITAT PRESERVATION. THE EXCHANGE OF LANDS BETWEEN THE STATE OF INDIANA AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WOULD IMPROVE MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES WHILE LOWERING THE COST AND COMPLEXITY OF THEIR MAINTENANCE.

IN SHORT, MR. CHAIRMAN, THE EXCHANGE WOULD BE BENEFICIAL TO BOTH THE STATE AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND I WOULD URGE YOUR FAVORABLE REVIEW OF THIS LEGISLATION.

S. 2710 DESIGNATES 12,953 ACRES LOCATED SOUTH OF LAKE MONROE AS A WILDERNESS AREA. THE CHARLES C. DEAM WILDERNESS AREA INCLUDES TWO AREAS RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS BY THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE, THE GRUBB RIDGE AND COPE HOLLOW AREAS. IT ALSO INCLUDES AN ADJACENT LAND AREA, TERRIL RIDGE. THIS PROPOSAL WAS RECOMMENDED BY INDIANA'S GOVERNOR, ROBERT ORR IN NOVEMBER 1981.

TERRIL RIDGE CEMETERY AND TOWER RIDGE ROAD ARE EXCLUDED FROM THE WILDERNESS. THE BILLS DO NOT AFFECT EXISTING RIGHTS OF ACCESS TO TERRIL RIDGE CEMETERY AND TO OTHER PRIVATELY OWNED LAND, NOT CONTAINED IN BUT SURROUNDED BY THE WILDERNESS. NO PRIVATE PROPERTY WILL BE CONDEMNED WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE OWNER. FISHING, HIKING, HUNTING, TRAPPING, NATURE STUDY AND OTHER RECREATIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES ARE PERMITTED. WILDERNESS DESIGNATION PROHIBITS MOTORIZED ENTRY EXCEPT IN THE CASE OF HEALTH EMERGENCIES, FIRE OR DISEASE OUTBREAKS.

RESIDING IN THIS WILDERNESS AREA ARE IMPRESSIVE STANDS OF OAK AND HICKORY WITH A GOOD PERCENTAGE OF TULIP POPLAR AND PLANTED PINE. RE-GENERATING FIELDS ALONG SOME RIDGES PROVIDE A NATURAL BREAK IN THE FOREST COVER. THE AREA CONTAINS SOME OF THE BEST POPULATIONS OF WHITETAIL DEER, RUFFLED GROUSE AND WILD TURKEY TO BE FOUND IN INDIANA. THE MOUNT CARMEL FAULT, THE ONLY FAULTLINE IN INDIANA, PASSES THROUGH THE AREA.

MR. CHAIRMAN, SEVERAL IMPORTANT POINTS NEED TO BE MADE ABOUT THIS LEGISLATION WHICH DO NOT APPEAR FROM A SIMPLE READING OF THE BILL.

THIS ISSUE HAS BEEN DEBATED, SOMETIMES VERY HEATEDLY, IN INDIANA FOR ALMOST A DECADE. AS A CONSTITUENT OF MINE HAS SAID, THERE HAS BEEN A LOT OF "FUSSING AND FEUDING." DESPITE ALL THE CONTROVERSY AND CONTENTION, MANY PEOPLE, SOME OF WHOM ARE HERE TODAY, HAVE GIVEN GREATLY OF THEIR TIME AND GASOLINE TO ATTEND MEETINGS AND WORK FOR AN

AGREEMENT ON A WILDERNESS AREA IN INDIANA. THIS IS A PROPOSAL THAT COMES FROM THE CITIZENS OF INDIANA AND IT IS NOT A MANDATE BEING HANDED DOWN BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

AS THESE DEDICATED PEOPLE HAVE DEBATED AND ARGUED, THEY HAVE ALSO COMPROMISED. THE LAND AREA OF THE DEAM WILDERNESS AREA IS LESS THAN HALF THAT OF A PROPOSAL PUT FORTH IN THE BEGINNING OF THE DEBATE. IT IS A TRUE COMPROMISE. ALL SIDES HAVE MADE SACRIFICES IN ORDER TO REACH A SATISFACTORY AGREEMENT.

NOW THAT A CONSENSUS HAS BEEN REACHED BY THOSE IN INDIANA CLOSEST TO THE HEART OF THE ISSUE--THE LANDOWNERS, THE ENVIRONMENTAL COMMUNITY, THE HUNTING AND FISHING INTERESTS, THE STATE OF INDIANA AND OTHERS-- IT IS TIME FOR CONGRESS TO ACT ON THIS PROPOSAL. FURTHERMORE, MR. CHAIRMAI IT IS MY UNDERSTANDING THAT THIS MEASURE REPRESENTS A FINAL SETTLEMENT OF THE ISSUES SURROUNDING THE WILDERNESS DESIGNATION IN INDIANA, AND THAT THE ACREAGE IN THIS PROPOSAL IS SUFFICIENT TO SUPPORT A WIDE VARIETY OF RECREATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES. THE LANDS REMAINING IN THE HOOSIER NATIONAL FOREST WOULD BE RELEASED FOR MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT BY THE FOREST SERVICE.

INDIANA IS ONE OF THE 6 STATES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI THAT DOES NOT HAVE A WILDERNESS AREA. I BELIEVE THAT THE DEAM WILDERNESS AREA CAN BE A PROUD ADDITION TO THE WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM. I AM VERY PLEASED THAT THE COMMITTEE HAS GIVEN ITS TIME TO CONSIDER THIS MATTER WHICH IS VERY IMPORTANT TO INDIANA. I URGE THE COMMITTEE'S FAVORABLE CONSIDERATION OF S. 2710.

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Senator MURKOWSKI. I think it's appropriate to call Mr. Ridenour to explain how this happened.

STATEMENT OF JAMES M. RIDENOUR, DIRECTOR, INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. RIDENOUR. Mr. Chairman, I will make an attempt. Thank you very much.

First of all, I would like to read for the record a letter sent from our Governor.

DEAR SENATOR: I regret that I am unable to personally testify before the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water regarding Senate Bills 2710 and 2186. However, I would like to express my support for these two pieces of legislation.

There has been discussion for many years in Indiana concerning the desirability of having a congressionally designated wilderness area in southern Indiana. Most persons interested in this issue believe that a wilderness area would be desirable. The primary areas of disagreement in the past have centered on the exact location and size of such an area.

I, too, favor establishment of a wilderness area in Indiana. I had hoped the various groups concerned could work together to reach a compromise acceptable to all. When this was not forthcoming, I reviewed each major wilderness proposal and, on November 4, 1981, I announced a compromise proposal which I would support.

The proposal I put forth nine months ago is essentially the same as that encompassed in Senate Bill 2710. I believe this proposal to be fair and equitable, and I encourage this subcommittee to support this bill.

I also would like to express my support for another piece of legislation which the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Waters is considering today, Senate Bill 2186. This bill provides for an equitable exchange of land between the federal government and the State of Indiana. I urge you to support this bill.

Although I am not able to be with you personally today, James Ridenour, Director of the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, is representing me before this subcommittee.

Again, Mr. Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to make my views known to the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Waters.

Now, to the testimony that I have, Mr. Chairman. I am testifying before you as a representative of Indiana Gov. Robert D. Orr, and as director of the Indiana Department of Natural Resources. I will briefly address two bills affecting Indiana which you have under consideration today.

First, allow me to address Senate bill 2710.

For a number of years, there has been interest by various individuals and organizations in asking the Congress to establish a wilderness area in southern Indiana.

The benefits to be gained from such designation are several. First, wilderness designation would guarantee that a large tract of Indiana forest land would be preserved in a condition similar to that in which our forefathers found it.

Second, because of the area's preserved condition, the wilderness area would be of educational and scientific benefit.

Third, the use restrictions which would apply would ensure that persons seeking a primitive type of hiking and camping experience would have that opportunity in the wilderness area.

These all are laudable goals, and ones which both Governor Orr and the Indiana Department of Natural Resources support.

As has been mentioned previously, there has been a certain amount of disagreement among the parties interested in the wilderness issue. That disagreement, however, has not centered on whether a wilderness area was desirable; rather the question has

been whether the wilderness area designation provided the best use of our land and how big such a wilderness area should be.

While land use issues call for careful deliberation in all States, we are especially sensitive to this question in Indiana because of our relatively small land area. Indiana ranks 36th among the States in area and is the smallest of the contiguous States west of the Alleghenies.

Because of his desire to see a wilderness area established in Indiana, Governor Orr had hoped that those on various sides of this issue could agree on a compromise proposal. When this was not forthcoming, Governor Orr attempted to bring the various sides together by putting forth a compromise proposal at a news conference November 4, 1981. Governor Orr's proposal is basically the same as the wilderness designation proposal which you have before you today encompassed in Senate bill 2710.

As is the case with most compromises, not everyone got everything they wanted. However, Governor Orr and I have been pleased to see that a preponderance of support has been expressed for the Governor's proposal. While I would not presume to speak for anyone other than Governor Orr and myself on this matter, I believe that Senate bill 2710 represents a fair and equitable solution which appears to be acceptable to persons on all sides of this issue.

Governor Orr and I believe that establishment of the Charles Deam Wilderness in the Hoosier National Forest in southern Indiana is in the best interest of the residents of Indiana and those of the entire region. On behalf of both Govenor Orr and myself, I urge you to support Senate bill 2710.

I also would like to speak briefly concerning Senate bill 2186. This bill provides for an exchange of northwestern Indiana lands between the Federal Government and the State of Indiana.

The State of Indiana would be exchanging a 69-acre tract in La Porte County adjacent to a unit of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. On the tract currently owned by the State is a fine heron rookery.

The Federal Government would be transferring to the State of Indiana a 31-acre tract adjacent to the Hoosier Prairie Nature Preserve in Lake County. The State proposes to dedicate this tract as a buffer addition to the nature preserve to provide parking facilities for visitors to the nature preserve.

Governor Orr and I believe this exchange to be in the best interest of all concerned, and we urge your support of Senate bill 2186.

Again, thank you for the opportunity to testify here today.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Thank you very much. I appreciate your testimony. Tell me in a few brief words, How did you put together this unanimous agreement among all the concerned parties? I was told some time ago there was a substantial difference of opinion on what should be done in this case.

Mr. RIDENOUR. I think it goes like that old mating story that dealt with porcupines; it is done very carefully. It is a very difficult process. It is amazing to me to look behind me at the group that is yet to testify and realize that they are in the same room, and they don't have guns. They were very difficult issues, and I have to give Governor Orr a great deal of credit for stepping forward when emo-

tions were at the very highest and saying, 'This is it. You either come to this position, or we forget everything." That seemed to be the catalyst that began to move people in this direction.

Senator MURKOWSKI. From the description, I gather it wasn't exactly a democracy in action, but perhaps a dictatorship.

Mr. RIDENOUR. A benevolent dictatorship.

Senator MURKOWSKI. I thank you for your testimony, Mr. Ridenour.

Thank you. Our next witness is R. Max Peterson, Chief of the U.S. Forest Service.

May I ask Mary Lou Grier to join you if I may, and I welcome you, Mary Lou, and we look forward to your testimony. Max will go first.

STATEMENT OF R. MAX PETERSON, CHIEF, FOREST SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, ACCOMPANIED BY DON GIRTON

Mr. PETERSON. In accordance with your request, I am prepared to summarize my testimony.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Your entire statement will be inserted in the record.

Mr. PETERSON. I am accompanied by Don Girton who has some maps we might want to refer to later on. Don Girton is the former forest supervisor, so he is very familiar with the area that we are talking about.

I am pleased to have this opportunity to present the administration's views on S. 2710, a bill that would designate a 12,953-acre wilderness on the Hoosier National Forest in Indiana.

As indicated on the map to my left, the wilderness proposal encompasses two areas that were recommended for wilderness as a result of the area reviewed in RARE II, the 6,400-acre Grubb Ridge proposal and the 3,610-acre Cope Hollow proposal.

In addition, approximately 2,900 acres of contiguous lands in the Terril Ridge area are included in S. 2710. The Terril Ridge area was not included in the original RARE II inventory. The Grubb Ridge and Cope Hollow areas are separated by a gravel forest road known as the Tower Ridge Road. This road is an east-west route through the forest. This effectively divides the wilderness in two parts, which was the basis for our original two separate wilderness proposals. I don't consider this a big issue, although in some respects it is not desirable to have one wilderness separated into two units by a transportation corridor. The public may expect it to be roadless throughout and it will not be.

There are five cemeteries located within the proposed wilderness, all generally accessed by motor vehicle. We think it's important to continue to allow visitation to the cemetery. I believe that motorized access should be limited to the relatives of the deceased and should be available on a request basis rather than the roads remaining open to general use.

In summary, Mr. Chairman, we have no objection to the inclusion of the additional 2,900 acres in Terril Ridge in addition to the 10,100 originally included in the RARE II recommendations.

Mr. Chairman, this completes my statement, and I would be happy to respond to questions.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Thank you, Mr. Peterson. I appreciate your testimony. I think we will hold questions until Mary Lou has had a chance to make her statement.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Peterson follows:]

STATEMENT OF
R. MAX PETERSON, CHIEF
FOREST SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Before the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
United States Senate

On S. 2710, a bill to establish a wilderness area
in the Hoosier National Forest in Indiana.

AUGUST 12, 1982

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

I am pleased to have this opportunity to present the Administration's views on S. 2710, a bill that would designate a 12,953-acre wilderness on the Hoosier National Forest in Indiana. The bill includes provisions regarding release of areas allocated to nonwilderness as a result of the second roadless area review and evaluation (RARE II).

The previous Administration, as a result of RARE II, recommended two new wildernesses in Indiana. The two areas totaled 10,100 acres and included a proposed 6,400-acre Grubb Ridge wilderness (9340) and a proposed 3,610-acre Cope Hollow wilderness (9341).

S. 2710 would designate a 12,953-acre Charles C. Deam Wilderness. The proposed wilderness encompasses the 6,400-acre Grubb Ridge proposal and the 3,610-acre Cope Hollow proposal. In addition, approximately 2,900 acres of contiguous lands in the Terril Ridge area are included in S. 2710. The Terril Ridge area was not included in the RARE II inventory because of an existing road that provides access to the Terril Cemetery. The bill would provide for continued public access to the cemetery.

The proposed wilderness is located within the Crawford Uplands in southern Indiana. The area has been strongly dissected by small streams leaving sharp ridgelines up to 250 feet in height. The Mount Carmel fault, the only faultline in Indiana, passes through the area.

For the most part, the area is covered with oak-hickory forest with a good percentage of tulip poplar and planted pine. Natural regeneration is occurring in old fields along some ridges, providing breaks in the forest cover. The area contains some of the best populations of whitetail deer, ruffed grouse, and wild turkey to be found in Indiana. The area is located less than an hour drive from Indianapolis and a fifteen minute drive from Bloomington, Indiana, making this a popular hiking, backpacking, and hunting area.

All of the proposed wilderness is classified as commercial forest land capable of producing an estimated potential yield of 600 thousand board feet of sawtimber annually. There are 19 oil and gas lease applications pending on 11,400 acres within the proposed wilderness. Although most of the area has a high potential for oil and gas development, these lease applications are among 157 pending applications involving 156,000 acres on the Hoosier National Forest. We believe designation of this wilderness will not significantly affect the overall development of oil and gas on the Forest. There are only four separate parcels of private land totaling 18.4 acres within the proposed wilderness. They range in size from 1.4 acres to 12 acres.

We do have several management concerns related to this legislation that we call to the Committee's attention. The Grubb Ridge and Cope Hollow areas are separated by a gravel forest road known as the Tower Ridge Road. This road is a major east-west route through the Forest and this road effectively divides the

wilderness into two parts which was the basis for our two separate wilderness proposals. It is not desirable to have one wilderness separated into two units by a transportation corridor. The public becomes confused as to why a road and motorized travel are permitted through the wilderness. Thus, we recommend two wildernesses, each with its own name.

We suggest the wildernesses be named Grubb Ridge Wilderness and Cope Hollow Wilderness. Congress has heretofore named wildernesses only for prominent, nationally recognized individuals such as John Muir, (Jim) Bridger, and Bob Marshall. Charles C. Deam, Indiana's first State Forester and author of several books on trees and shrubs of Indiana, is known throughout the State for his conservation efforts. A State recreation area in the Clark State Forest has been named in his honor which we believe is appropriate recognition of his noteworthy contributions.

There are five cemeteries located within the proposed wilderness, all generally accessed by motor vehicle. The bill would provide for the right of public access to the Terril Cemetery. We recommend continued visitation to all the cemeteries. However, the motorized access should be limited to relatives of the deceased as uncontrolled public motorized use of the roads would degrade wilderness values. We would gate the roads and allow family access on a request basis.

It appears that this bill represents a reasonable compromise of an issue that has been debated for over 10 years. While we would prefer wilderness designation be limited to the 10,000 acres recommended as a result of RARE II, we have no objection to inclusion of an additional 2,900 acres in the Terril Ridge

area. Since the proposal is very similar to the wilderness recommendation that resulted from RARE II, we have no objection to the area proposed for wilderness designation in S. 2710 but strongly recommend two wildernesses be established outside the Tower Ridge Road corridor.

We are pleased that S. 2710 includes provisions for release of nonwilderness areas. We would have preferred provisions that would have permanently assured status to lands designated for multiple uses other than wilderness in RARE II, rather than the shorter term release provisions of S. 2710.

Mr. Chairman, this completes my statement. I would be happy to respond to your questions.

STATEMENT OF MARY LOU GRIER, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Ms. GRIER. Actually we are on two different bills, but if you would like, I would be glad to proceed.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Please proceed.

Ms. GRIER. I will summarize my remarks.

Senator MURKOWSKI. We appreciate your summary, and your entire statement will be submitted into the record.

Ms. GRIER. We appreciate this opportunity to appear before the committee and present our views on S. 2186. With the support of a clarifying amendment, we strongly support passage of this legislation.

As you know, it would permit the Secretary of the Interior to exchange a 31.26-acre parcel of land owned by the United States in the Hoosier prairie unit for 69.17 acres owned by the State of Indiana in the heron rookery unit.

I believe you have two photographs before you, Mr. Chairman, that will point out these particular two areas.

One of the problems that we see as a clarifying amendment is that the current legislation, enacted November 5, 1966, provides authority to the Secretary to exchange lands within the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore; but it requires that the "properties so exchanged shall be approximately equal in fair market value, as determined by the Secretary * * *." The value of the 31.26 acres owned by the United States at the prairie unit in 1981 was set at $200,000 by an independent appraiser. The U.S. Government purchased that property in 1975 for $185,000. The 69.17-acre parcel currently held by the State of Indiana was valued—in 1981 also—at $77,100. The actual Hoosier prairie land is inflated in its value by being close to commercial and residential activity nearby in the vicinity of Griffith; while the State's heron rookery property is deflated by the lack of pressure for development in a rural area.

The Hoosier prairie is a detached unit approximately 30 miles south of the major portions of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. Consistent with the general management plan for Indiana dunes, the National Park Service believes the transfer of the 31.26 acres will further the administration of the Hoosier prairie unit by the State.

In summary, we believe it is in the best public interest to waive the principle of equal value exchange in this instance. The relative values of the lands to be exchanged are the products of external econonic factors which are not related to the properties' intrinsic worth as natural areas.

The enactment of S. 2186 involves no modification of the park's boundary or use of the affected lands. However, their administration and utilization will be improved as a result of consolidation, lessening the complexity and cost of their management, and thereby enhancing their value as resource lands.

So, for your consideration, we suggest the addition of a clarifying amendment to make explicit the authority to complete the exchange at unequal value and without requiring any monetary payment.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my summary.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Thank you very much, Mary Lou. In view of the compatibility of the testimony, I have no questions. There may be questions submitted by the staff later, and I assume you will be available to respond during the 10-day period that the record will remain open. Thank you and have a good day.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Grier follows:]

STATEMENT OF MARY LOU GRIER, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER, SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES, ON S. 2186, A BILL "TO AUTHORIZE THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO ACQUIRE CERTAIN LANDS BY EXCHANGE AT THE INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE IN THE STATE OF INDIANA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES."

AUGUST 12, 1982

MR. CHAIRMAN, ON BEHALF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO PRESENT OUR VIEWS ON S. 2186.

WITH THE ADDITION OF A CLARIFYING AMENDMENT, WE STRONGLY SUPPORT PASSAGE OF THIS LEGISLATION.

S. 2186 WOULD AUTHORIZE THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, WITHOUT REGARD TO SECTION 2 OF P.L. 89-761 OR OTHER APPLICABLE PROVISION OF LAW, TO EXCHANGE A 31.26-ACRE PARCEL OWNED BY THE UNITED STATES IN THE HOOSIER PRAIRIE UNIT FOR 69.17 ACRES OWNED BY THE STATE OF INDIANA IN THE HERON ROOKERY UNIT, BOTH UNITS BEING WITHIN THE BOUNDARY OF INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE AS SET BY LAW.

THE ACT OF NOVEMBER 5, 1966 (P.L. 89-761; 80 Stat. 1309), PROVIDES AUTHORITY TO THE SECRETARY TO EXCHANGE LANDS IN FURTHERANCE OF THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE NATIONAL LAKESHORE WAS AUTHORIZED. SUBSECTION 2(a) OF THE ACT, HOWEVER, STIPULATES THAT THE "PROPERTIES SO EXCHANGED SHALL BE APPROXIMATELY EQUAL IN FAIR MARKET VALUE, AS DETERMINED BY THE SECRETARY...." THE VALUE OF THE TRACTS TO BE EXCHANGED IN THIS INSTANCE ARE NOT EQUAL MONETARILY; THIS IS THE OBSTACLE WHICH S. 2186 SEEKS TO OVERCOME.

AN INDEPENDENT APPRAISAL CONDUCTED FOR THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE IN JUNE, 1981, VALUED THE 31.26 ACRES OWNED BY THE UNITED STATES AT $200,000. THE 69.17-ACRE PARCEL CURRENTLY HELD BY THE STATE OF INDIANA WAS VALUED AT $77,100. THE HOOSIER PRAIRIE LAND, OWNED BY THE UNITED STATES, IS INFLATED IN ITS VALUE BY COMMERCIAL AND RESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY NEARBY IN THE VICINITY OF GRIFFITH, INDIANA, WHILE THE STATE'S HERON ROOKERY PROPERTY IS DEFLATED BY THE LACK OF PRESSURE FOR DEVELOPMENT IN A RURAL AREA.

PRESENTLY THE HOOSIER PRAIRIE UNIT COMPRISES SOME 330 ACRES, OF WHICH THE STATE OF INDIANA OWNS ABOUT 300 ACRES. THE AREA IS MANAGED BY INDIANA AS A STATE NATURE PRESERVE. THE REMAINING PROPERTY WITHIN THE UNIT, 31.26 ACRES IN FEDERAL OWNERSHIP, WOULD UPON EXCHANGE BE USED BY THE STATE TO SITE PARKING FACILITIES AND A VISITOR CONTACT STATION FOR THE PRESERVE. THE 31.26 ACRES CONSTITUTE PROBABLY THE LEAST SIGNIFICANT PARCEL WITHIN THE HOOSIER PRAIRIE UNIT, HAVING BEEN PREVIOUSLY GRAZED AND TILLED, WITH THE RESULT THAT A NUMBER OF ALIEN SPECIES HAVE INVADED TO COMPETE WITH THE NATIVE PRAIRIE SPECIES. THE LAND WAS PURCHASED IN 1978 BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE FOR $185,000. THE HOOSIER PRAIRIE IS A DETACHED UNIT APPROXIMATELY 30 MILES SOUTH OF THE MAJOR PORTIONS OF INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE. CONSISTENT WITH THE GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR INDIANA DUNES, THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE BELIEVES THE TRANSFER OF THE 31.26 ACRES WILL FURTHER THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE HOOSIER PRAIRIE UNIT BY THE STATE.

THE HERON ROOKERY UNIT AT INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE CONTAINS 388 ACRES. THE SERVICE PRESENTLY MANAGES THIS UNIT AS A GREAT BLUE HERON

ROOKERY WITH ONGOING RESEARCH BEING CONDUCTED BY PARK SCIENTISTS. AS STATED IN THE GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN, WE WILL MANAGE THIS UNIT PRIMARILY TO PROVIDE PROTECTION TO THE NESTING HERONS AND THEIR HABITAT WITH MINIMAL HUMAN INTRUSION. THE STATE HOLDS TITLE TO 69.17 ACRES WITHIN THE HERON ROOKERY UNIT. THE INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS TRANSFERRED TITLE TO THIS LAND TO THE INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES SPECIFICALLY FOR THE PURPOSE OF EXCHANGE WITH THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.

IN SUMMARY, WE BELIEVE IT IS IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST TO WAIVE THE PRINCIPLE OF EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGE IN THIS INSTANCE. THE RELATIVE VALUES OF THE LANDS TO BE EXCHANGED ARE THE PRODUCTS OF EXTERNAL ECONOMIC FACTORS, WHICH ARE NOT RELATED TO THE PROPERTIES' INTRINSIC WORTH AS NATURAL AREAS. THE ENACTMENT OF S. 2186 INVOLVES NO MODIFICATION OF THE PARK'S BOUNDARY OR USE OF THE AFFECTED LANDS. HOWEVER, THEIR ADMINISTRATION AND UTILITZATION WILL BE IMPROVED AS A RESULT OF CONSOLIDATION, LESSENING THE COMPLEXITY AND COST OF THEIR MANAGEMENT, AND THEREBY ENCHANCING THEIR VALUE AS RESOURCE LANDS. FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION, WE SUGGEST THE ADDITION OF A CLARIFYING AMENDMENT TO MAKE EXPLICIT THE AUTHORITY TO COMPLETE THE EXCHANGE AT UNEQUAL VALUE AND WITHOUT REQUIRING ANY MONETARY PAYMENT.

MR. CHAIRMAN, THIS CONCLUDES MY PREPARED TESTIMONY. I WILL BE PLEASED TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS YOU OR MEMBERS OF THIS SUBCOMMITTEE MAY HAVE. THANK YOU.

Senator MURKOWSKI. We are going to bring a panel before the committee at this time. It will consist of Mr. Gregory K. Silver, State chairman, Indiana Sierra Club; Jeffrey Stant, Salt Creek Coalition; William Hayden, vice president-Indiana division, Izaak Walton League of America; David Walker, Indiana Chapter, Audubon Society; and Harry Hollis of Bloomington, Ind.

I would like to go in the order that I started out, except we've changed it around the middle. Mr. Silver will go first, Mr. Stant, Mr. Hollis, fourth will be Mr. Walker, and fifth Mr. Hayden.

In the event that you could summarize your testimony, it would be appreciated. I assure you that each written testimony will be included in the record as read. Please proceed, Mr. Silver.

STATEMENT OF GREGORY K. SILVER, STATE CHAIRMAN AND COUNSEL, INDIANA SIERRA CLUB

Mr. SILVER. My name is Gregory K. Silver and I am the State chairman and legal counsel for the Indiana Sierra Club and its nearly 3,000 members in Indiana.

I have come to Washington to fully endorse the bill to create the Charles C. Deam Wilderness Area in Indiana from lands presently in the Wayne-Hoosier National Forest. It is a bill which does not come to you off the top of one's head, but represents negotiations of at least 10 years among various interests and elected representatives.

The bill comes to you from Governor Orr as cosponsored by Senators Lugar and Quayle. It is a nonpartisan bill supported by Democrats and Republicans, by the elected State officials and Congressmen and the environmentalists and landowners in the area.

This bill represents what Indiana wants and needs, a Federal recreation area big enough to put the matter to rest. It is a lovely area of the Midwest where cities are not big and where open space and wildlife abound. It is in an area where many people really do appreciate Indiana's heritage of forests, animals, streams and quiet lands, and the outdoors generally.

The area fits into the progressive State scheme of State parks, back country areas and lakes and the area is perfectly suited for wilderness. The bill clearly fills a serious void in Indiana for Federal wilderness.

Let me say in closing that this bill was negotiated while administrations came and went here in Washington and in Indiana, but the negotiators never lost sight of what they were doing. It is a credit to them and Governor Orr, Senators Lugar and Quayle and Senator Bayh and our congressional delegation generally that we are here today.

This is indeed a great day for Indiana and Sierra Club is happy to have been a constructive part of the process. Thank you.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Thank you. In view of the time constraints, it is going to be necessary that I ask that you summarize your statements. Again, I want to assure you they will be submitted for the record.

With that, I would call on Mr. Jeffrey Stant.

STATEMENT OF JEFFREY STANT, SALT CREEK COALITION

Mr. STANT. I am Jeffrey Stant, spokesman for the Salt Creek Coalition. The coalition is a local ad hoc alliance of over 200 Hoosiers in all walks of life who support the establishment of a wilderness in the Salt Creek area of the Hoosier National Forest.

We are pleased to see the scheduling of this hearing. We are honored to be here. The establishment of a wilderness area in Indiana's Hoosier National Forest has been a major priority of local conservationists and outdoor recreationists for the last 10 years. Although the history of this effort can be neatly summarized in a few short steps, observers should be aware of the continual, daily and often agonizing commitment this goal has taken up in our lives, and that includes proponents and opponents in the past.

The unique opportunity that a wilderness in this region will provide Indiana has made that commitment more than worth the cost.

The proposed Charles Deam Wilderness lies in the center of the largest concentration of public lands in Indiana; nearly 100,000 acres, most of it contiguous. While that may not sound large by other States' standards, it is impressive for the lower Midwest; and for Indiana, it is by far the largest public forest area in our State. Yet, in the area, one can drink the water straight from its brooks, and its deep hardwood forest, stretches of which are over 100 years of age, seem vast and untouched to the midwesterner. For 5 million Hoosiers, there is not one other such place within a day's drive.

In 1973, a 16,000-plus-acre wilderness was submitted to Congress by the Forest Service. This area of Forest Service, Corps of Engineers and private land contained the Terril Ridge, Bat Hollow, and Nebo Ridge areas, centered more to the east of the lands in the present bill.

After reviewing the proposal, conservation groups quickly made an alternative proposal which included more lands to the east, north, and west, some 32,000 acres submitted for wilderness study designation. Both proposals were introduced as Nebo Ridge Wilderness bills.

However, because of their inclusion of 3,000 to 5,000 acres of private property and used county roads, both bills met stern opposition from private landowners who had organized themselves into an effective voice known as the Citizens Concerned About Nebo Ridge organization.

A modification of the conservationist's bill for 30,700 acres passed the U.S. Senate in 1974, but died in the House. Continual efforts to compromise——

Senator MURKOWSKI. May I ask if you would conclude your statement.

Mr. STANT. While we had for some time favored inclusion of some remote forest lands that were in the previous proposal to this bill, I think we realize that it was essential to have the support of the State of Indiana for any bill to pass. We are prepared to work within the confines of the Hoosier National Forest to try to protect those other areas; and we think this bill will protect a major part of a very rugged primitive area in our State. We fully support it and urge your affirmative action on it. Thank you.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Thank you. I do appreciate your efforts to summarize your remarks.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Stant follows:]

FOR THE PUBLIC RECORD

STATEMENT OF JEFFREY STANT, SPOKESMAN FOR THE SALT CREEK COALITION, BEFORE THE PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATERS SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES, AUGUST 12, 1982.

I am Jeffrey Stant, spokesman for the Salt Creek Coalition. The Coalition is a local adhoc alliance of over 200 Hoosiers in all walks of life who support the establishment of a wilderness in the Salt Creek Area of the Hoosier National Forest. Many of its members are active in environmental or civic groups; others are land owners. Most of us live in Brown, Monroe and Jackson Counties, close to this wild area and have been involved in the issue of Hoosier wilderness for some time. We are pleased at the scheduling of this hearing and most honored to be participants.

The establishment of a wilderness area in Indiana's Hoosier National Forest has been a major priority of local conservationists and outdoor recreationists for the last 10 years. Although the history of this effort can be neatly summarized in a few short steps, observers should be aware of the continual, daily and often agonizing commitment this goal has taken up in our lives. The unigue opportunity that a wilderness in this region will provide Indiana has made that commitment more than worth the cost.

The proposed Charles Deam Wilderness lies in the center of the largest concentration of public lands in Indiana; nearly 100,000 acres, most of it contiguous. While that may not sound large by other state's standards, it is impressive for the lower midwest; and for Indiana, it is by far the largest public forest area in our state. (The overall area contains national forest, state park, state forest, and reservoir land in Brown, Monroe, Jackson, and Lawrence Counties of southcentral Indiana.) Aerial photographs show clearly that the Charles Deam Wilderness lies at the center of an island of forest surrounded by an ocean of civilization that is America's agricultural and industrial heartland. Yet, in the area, one can drink the water straight from its brooks,and its deep hardwood forest, stretches of which are over 100 years of age, seem vast and untouched to the midwesterner. For five million

Hoosiers, there is not one other such place within a day's drive. It is no wonder that so many area residents have worked so long and hard to see this wilderness established.

The official history of the effort began at a meeting held in Richmond, Indiana, in 1972, when the concept of setting up a Hoosier Wild or Back Country area was discussed amongst officials of the Forest Service, the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, and conservationists. As the Eastern Wilderness Act progressed through Congress, legal protection for the federal part of the area became more practical.

In 1973, a 16,000+ acre wilderness area proposal was submitted to Congress by the Forest Service. This area of Forest Service, Corps of Engineers and private land contained the Terril Ridge, Bat Hollow and Nebo Ridge areas, centered more to the east of the lands in the present bill.

After reviewing the proposal, conservation groups quickly made an alternative proposal which included more lands to the east, north and west -- some 32,000 acres submitted for wilderness study designation. Both proposals were introduced as Nebo Ridge Wilderness Bills.

However, because of their inclusion of 3000-5000 acres of private property and used county roads, both bills met stern opposition from private landowners who had organized themselves into a effective voice known as the Citizens Concerned about the Nebo Ridge Area organization. A modification of the conservationist's bill, for 30,700 acres passed the U.S. Senate in 1974, but died in the House. Continual efforts at compromise produced four more proposals, each one with boundaries redrawn to exclude private land and county roads.

Eventually, to gain landowner support and introduction of an actual bill, wilderness advocates cut the size of formal proposals in half, down to 16,850 acres in 1978 in what was known as the Salt Creek Compromise proposal. Congressman John Seiberling and staff from the House Public Lands Subcommittee

toured the Salt Creek Compromise and the RARE II proposal of the Forest Service in 1979.

Shortly after this tour, the opposition had changed from private landowners to the State Department of Natural Resources, IDNR, who for game management purposes did not want some 3200 acres of leased U.S. Corps of Engineers land in the center of the Salt Creek Compromise included in a wilderness designation. After more than a year of often heated debate, in October 1981, Governor Orr offered a final alternative solution to end the battle for almost 13,000 acres which is the present Charles Deam Wilderness Bill.

Although conservationists still favored inclusion of some of the more diverse and remote forest lands of previous proposals, we eventually realized that state support was essential for passage of any wilderness bill. So again we compromised and voted to support the Governor's offer in April of this year.

It goes without saying, that we would have much preferred the inclusion in this bill of two more remote areas, known as Bat Hollow and Porter Hollow located to the east of the Charles Deam. However, we are prepared to work within the confines of the Hoosier National Forest Management Plan to protect the primitive attributes of those areas.

The Charles Deam Wilderness containing the Terril Ridge, Grubb Ridges, and Cope Hollow lands will leave intact a good part of a very rugged primitive area in our state. In the interest of wilderness preservation and of resolving a long and tiring issue, we fully support the written version of S.2710, commend both our Senators Lugar and Quayle for its introduction, and urge your affirmative action. Thank you.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Our next witness is Mr. Harry Hollis. Mr. Hollis, it's nice to have you before the committee. We look forward to your testimony, and I assure you that your entire remarks will be in the record.

STATEMENT OF HARRY H. HOLLIS, BLOOMINGTON, IND.

Mr. HOLLIS. I appreciate this opportunity to testify before you in favor of passage of Senate bill 2710. I own property in the vicinity of the proposed wilderness area. The only conservation or environmental group to which I belong is the American Forestry Association.

I have attempted to view this controversy objectively and to base my decision on what is reasonable and equitable for the people in my community.

This proposal is reasonable, fair, and above all, ends a longstanding controversy in an equitable manner. It will permit many residents of the community to resume their normal lives, and to devote their energies to other important matters.

As Mr. Peterson stated, the Forest Service RARE II recommended the Grubb Ridge and Cope Hollow areas for wilderness. The majority of the other area, Terril Ridge, was included in the original 1973 Forest Service wilderness proposal and has been managed by the Forest Service since that time so as to maintain its wilderness characteristics.

A large segment of Indiana citizens, both Republicans and Democrats, support the concept of wilderness. Over 90 percent of the public lands in Indiana are within one-half mile of the existing road. Many nature lovers, including hunters and fishermen, would welcome the opportunity to have a walk-in remote area in which to enjoy their sports. However, the Forest Service has stated that in general the more developed facilities are being provided, while the more primitive or dispersed facilities are neglected. The quality of hunting, fishing, and other dispersed recreational experiences would be enhanced by the establishment of this wilderness area.

Over 92 percent of the acreage in this proposal is in Brown and Monroe Counties. The residents and organizations who would be most affected by the establishment of this wilderness overwhelmingly support this legislation. The list attached to my written testimony includes the names of many organizations, groups, and individuals who have endorsed a wilderness of this size in this area.

In conclusion, the Charles C. Deam Wilderness is a compromise solution to what has been a complex and difficult controversy for 10 years. Few people are completely happy with the results, but as our Senators and Congressmen have advised over the years, the answer is "compromise." This compromise has been endorsed by many leaders and organizations in the area and in the State of Indiana representing thousands of Hoosiers. It will preserve a significant segment of our Hoosier heritage for future generations and I urge this committee to recommend quick passage of Senate bill 2710.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Hollis follows:]

FOR THE PUBLIC RECORD:

STATEMENT OF HARRY H. HOLLIS, SPOKESMAN FOR THE LOCAL LANDOWNERS AND ORGANIZATIONS THROUGHOUT THE STATE OF INDIANA IN SUPPORT OF THE CHARLES C. DEAM WILDERNESS, BEFORE THE SENATE SUB-COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVE WATERS, OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES ON AUGUST 12, 1982.

First, let me say that I am a property owner in the vicinity of the proposed wilderness area. The only conservation or environmental group to which I belong is the American Forestry Association. I have attempted to view this controversy objectively and to base my decision on what is reasonable and equitable for the people in my community.

I was a leader of the opposition to the first nine wildernesses proposed for this area between 1973 and 1979, primarily because they all included private property and closed used public roads. In 1979 the majority of the opposition, including myself, enthusiastically supported a compromise wilderness proposal which resolved the private property and road closing issues to our satisfaction. Recently that proposal was modified further at the request of the Governor of Indiana to become the Charles C. Deam Wilderness proposal. This proposal is reasonable, fair and, above all, ends a long standing controversy in an equitable manner. It will permit many residents of the community to resume more normal lives and to devote their energies to other important matters.

The Charles C. Deam Wilderness consists of three specific areas, as follows:

1.	Grubb Ridge area	-- 6380 acres
2.	Cope Hollow area	-- 3529 acres
3.	Terril Ridge area	-- 3044 acres
	Total	12,953 acres

The Forest Service RARE II study recommended the Grubb Ridge and Cope Hollow areas for wilderness. The majority of the Terril Ridge area was included in the original 1973 Forest Service wilderness proposal and has been managed by the Forest Service since that time so as to maintain its wilderness characteristics

and potential. Also, the Forest Service negotiated a land transfer for the stated purpose of consolidating holdings in the Terril Ridge area for the purpose of establishing a wilderness. Local Forest Service personnel have indicated that the addition of the Terril Ridge area to the RARE II wilderness proposal would not adversely affect their ability to meet their other multiple use objectives. For these reasons, and others, it is reasonable to add this area to the Forest Service RARE II wilderness proposal.

A large segment of Indiana citizens, both Republicans and Democrats support the concept of wilderness. Over 90% of the public lands in Indiana are within 1/2 mile of an existing road. Many nature-lovers, including hunters and fishermen would welcome the opportunity to have a walk-in remote area in which to enjoy their sports. However, the Forest Service, in commenting on the State of Indiana's Outdoor Recreation Plan says that, "In general, the more developed facilities are being provided, but the more primitive or dispersed facilities are being neglected." The quality of hunting, fishing and other dispersed type recreational ecperiences would be enhanced by the establishment of this wilderness area.

The Charles C. Deam wilderness proposal includes land in four Indiana counties:

Brown County	2060 acres	15.9%
Jackson County	960 acres	7.4%
Lawrence County	40 acres	.3%
Monroe County	9893 acres	76.4%

The residents and organizations of Brown and Monroe Counties, who will be most effected by the establishment of this wilderness, overwhelmingly support this legislation. The list attached to my written testimony includes the names of many of the organizations, groups and individuals who have endorsed a wilderness of this size in this area. There is no organized opposition to the Charles C. Deam wilderness in the area and every possible effort has been made to compromise

with whatever scattered opposition may still exist.

In conclusion, the Charles C. Deam wilderness is a compromise solution to what has been a complex and difficult controversy for 10 years. Few people are completely happy with the result, but as our Senators and Congressmen have advised over the years, the answer is compromise. This compromise has been endorsed by many leaders and organizations in the area and in the State of Indiana. It will preserve a significant segment of our Hoosier heritage for future generations and I urge this committee to recommend quick passage of Senate Bill 2710.

Organizations, groups and individuals who have endorsed the Salt Creek Wilderness Compromise:

1. United Steelworkers of America, Local 1010
2. The Garden Clubs of Indiana
3. The Indiana State Teachers Association (ISTA)
4. The League of Women Voters of Monroe, Jackson and Brown Counties
5. The Indiana League of Women Voters
6. The Brown County Farm Bureau
7. The Brown County Federal Savings and Loan
8. The Brown County Republican Central Committee
9. The Brown County Democratic Central Committee
10. Brown County Development and Recreation Council
11. The Nashville State Bank
12. The Brown County Humane Society
13. The Brown County Taxpayers Association
14. The Bloomington City Council
15. The Monroe County Commissioners
16. The Bloomington Chamber of Commerce
17. The Sunday Herald/Times - Bloomington/ Bedford
18. The Bloomington Environmental Quality and Conservation Commission
19. The Indiana Daily Student
20. Mayor John A. Williams of the City of Bedford
21. Representative Jerry F. Bales
22. The Monroe County Council
23. The Monroe County Humane Society
24. The Indiana Wilderness Committee
25. Majority of the 32 Board Members of the Concerned Citizens of the Nebo Ridge Area Organization
26. Indiana University Student Association (IUSA)
27. Save the Dunes Council
28. The Bloomington Sierra Club
29. The Sassafras Audubon Society
30. The Indiana Division of the Izaac Walton League
31. The Jackson County Friends of the Earth
32. The Ohio Valley Environment
33. The Indiana Public Interest Research Group (InPIRG)
34. The Indiana Audubon Society
35. The Amos Butler Audubon Society
36. The Wabash Valley Audubon Society
37. The Stockbridge Audubon Society
38. The Sycamore Audubon Society
39. The Tippecanoe Audubon Society
40. The Evansville Audubon Society
41. The Hoosier Chapter of the Sierra Club
42. The National Audubon Society

Senator MURKOWSKI. Mr. Walker.

STATEMENT OF DAVID WALKER, INDIANA SASSAFRAS AUDUBON SOCIETY

Mr. WALKER. As a representative of the 550 members of the Indiana Sassafras Audubon Society and on behalf of the other Indiana audubon chapters with a membership of 5,000 people, I wish to submit the following testimony in support of Senate bill 2710 which would designate the Charles C. Deam Wilderness in Indiana under the Eastern Wilderness Act of 1975.

The Charles C. Deam Wilderness will preserve a remnant of the midwestern hardwood community unique to the Nation as a wilderness area. Little of the hardwood forest lands of Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois remain as a continuous and undisturbed area.

We believe that the bill before us will allow this area to regain the natural diversity once found in the forested regions of eastern North America.

Within a 200-mile radius from Indiana the Charles C. Deam Wilderness represents the only opportunity to preserve our natural heritage for future generations. We urge your support of Senate bill 2710. Thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Walker follows:]

The INDIANA SASSAFRAS AUDUBON SOCIETY
of Lawrence - Greene - Monroe -
Brown - Morgan & Owen Counties

FOR THE PUBLIC RECORD

Statement of David Walker, spokesman for the Indiana Sassafras Audubon Society, before the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserve Waters of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on August 17, 1982.

As a representative of the 550 members of Indiana Sassafras Audubon Society and on behalf of the other Indiana Audubon Chapters with membership of 5,000 people, I wish to submit the following testimony in support of Senate Bill 2710 which would designate the Charles Deam Wilderness in Indiana under the Eastern Wilderness Act of 1975.

The Charles Deam Wilderness Area will preserve a remnant of the midwestern hardwood community unique to the nation as a wilderness area. Little of the hardwood forest lands of Indiana, Ohio and Illinois remain as a contiguous and undisturbed area. We believe that the bill before us will allow this area to regain the natural diversity once found in the forested regions of eastern North America. The oak hickory and beech maple forest ecosystems are not well represented in the wilderness system. The Beaver Creek Wilderness in the Daniel Boone National Forest in Kentucky is the nearest representative area of the oak hickory forest system. There are currently no areas representing the beech maple forest

ecosystem--in the National Wilderness Preservation System. The Charles Deam Wilderness would consist of both of these forest types. The terrain, with its many ridges and valleys, will provide a diversity unique to Eastern Wilderness.

The fact that a mature forest is a dynamic and constantly changing system means that species diversity and numbers of species will be enhanced upon return of the forest to its former undisturbed state. People often assume a mature forest is no longer changing. However, such communities are incredibly dynamic. We people simply do not see the change taking place for it tends to occur over long periods of time. Imposing lists of species best adapted to mature forests can be assembled for birds, mammals, insects, wildflowers and other taxa. Species such as the bald eagle and osprey may nest in and frequent the proposed wilderness area.

In allowing the land to return to its natural condition, we gain the opportunity to consider and assess the effects of other uses on forest lands. With Indiana University less than 15 miles away and other colleges and universities nearby, the Charles Deam Wilderness would be an area against which we could compare our managed forest lands. This could lead to new and better management techniques applied to our forest resources.

The Deam Wilderness will offer a natural oasis to nearly 20 million Americans within 200 miles of its boundaries. The area, with its many ridge top trails will give people now and for generations to come the opportunity to explore nature and themselves in the setting our forefathers knew.

An important final consideration is that within a 200 mile radius from Indianapolis the Charles Deam Wilderness represents the only opportunity to preserve a remnant of our natural heritage for us and future generations to know.

Senator WARNER [presiding]. Thank you. I am quite interested in trees myself, particularly hickory and beech. How old are some of those hickory and beech trees?

Mr. WALKER. Most of them are in the neighborhood of 40 to 80 years I would guess, on the average.

Senator WARNER. What types of beech?

Mr. WALKER. It's the American beech.

Senator WARNER. Our next witness will be William Hayden.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM HAYDEN, SOUTHEAST VICE PRESIDENT, INDIANA DIVISION, IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA

Mr. HAYDEN. Thank you Mr. Chairman, for this opportunity to speak on behalf of the proposed Charles C. Deam Wilderness Area. The Indiana Division of the Izaak Walton League has 5,700 members and has played a very active role in the development of national and State conservation and environmental policies for many years. Ordinarily our executive secretary, Thomas E. Dustin, would be addressing you, but because I am a local resident and the most active Waltonian on this issue, Mr. Dustin has graciously encouraged me to represent the division today.

The Indiana Division has enthusiastically supported the dedication of a wilderness area in our own Hoosier National Forest since the idea was first proposed by Supervisor Donald Girton of the Hoosier National Forest 10 years ago.

Surveys done by the Forest Service itself for its Midlands Area Planning Guide in 1975 and the Indiana Department of Natural Resources for its Forestry Plan have shown tremendous support for primitive, wilderness-type areas. I believe the classification of this area as wilderness would enhance the economy of the general area also.

Southern Indiana today is experiencing unemployment rates much higher than the national average. A Federal wilderness should give the area another attraction that would bring people into the area. These people would spend money that will help the local motels, shops, restaurants, and other service businesses.

In closing, I would urge all Senators on this subcommittee to vote in favor of the Charles C. Deam Wilderness. I believe it is in the national interest as well as the State's, and is a valid application of the multiple use philosophy that Congress has mandated for the national forests. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Hayden follows:]

Indiana Division

FOR THE PUBLIC RECORD

The Izaak Walton League of America

INCORPORATED

DEFENDERS OF SOIL, WOODS, WATERS AND WILDLIFE

Statement on the proposed Charles C. Deam Wilderness Area, S.2710, of William Hayden, Southeast Vice-President and Chair of the Wilderness and Public Lands Committee of the Indiana Division of the Izaak Walton League of America to the Public Lands Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources; August 12, 1982.

Thank you for this opportunity to speak on behalf of the proposed Charles C. Deam Wilderness Area. The Indiana Division of the Izaak Walton League has 5,700 members and has played a very active role in the development of national and state conservation and environmental policies for many years. Ordinarily our Executive Secretary, Thomas E. Dustin, would be addressing you, but because I am a local resident and the most active Waltonian on this issue, Mr. Dustin has graciously encouraged me to represent the Division today.

The Indiana Division has enthusiastically supported the dedication of a wilderness area in our own Hoosier National Forest since the idea was first proposed by Supervisor Donald Girton of the Hoosier National Forest 10 years ago.

The proposed Charles C. Deam Wilderness would help satisfy a great need in the midwest for a relatively large area devoted to hiking, horseback riding, camping, hunting, scientific study, photography and many other multiple uses which we have come to depend on the National Forests for here in the east where we have such a small public land base.

Surveys done by the Forest Service itself for its Midlands Area Planning Guide in 1975 and the Indiana Department of Natural Resources for its Forestry Plan have shown tremendous support for primitive, wilderness type areas. People want areas set aside where they may find solitude without the noise of chain saws, motorcycles and oil wells.

While the 12,900 acre area is relatively large, it is quite small contrasted to the great wilderness areas of the west. However it is no less important. Millions of people in the cities of Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago and Cleveland are within one half days drive from the area. This means that the Gary steelworker who wants to get away to a large, relatively natural area can do so without spending a fortune for gasoline.

The only uses prohibited by wilderness classification are lumbering, mineral extraction and motorized off-road vehicles. There is little oil and gas potential in this area and no known minerals that are not abundant in other areas. Most of the good quality timber in the area lies on the inslopes of Monroe Reservoir, the water supply of the City of Bloomington, Indiana. Cutting on these slopes has been avoided by the Forest Service to protect the watershed of the reservoir. So actually very little of the timber value in the area will be foregone by wilderness designation. Approximately 165,000 acres will remain for extractive uses.

I believe the classification of this area as wilderness would enhance the economy of the general area. Southern Indiana today is experiencing unemployment rates much higher than the national average. A federal wilderness would give the area another attraction that would bring people into the area. These people would spend money that will help the local motels, shops, restaurants, and other service businesses.

In closing, I would urge all Senators on this Subcommittee to vote in favor of the Charles C. Deam Wilderness. I believe it is in the national interest as well as the state s, and is a valid application of the multiple-use philosophy that Congress has mandated for the National Forests.

Senator WARNER. Thank you very much. I believe that completes the testimony of this panel. I thank you gentlemen. Have a safe return.

Now we have Mr. Al Forgey, Jackson County Planning and Zoning Commission and Jackson County Conservation Council; and Mr. John Wayt, cochairman of Citizens Concerned About the Nebo Ridge Area.

Welcome gentlemen.

STATEMENT OF JOHN WAYT, COCHAIRMAN, CITIZENS CONCERNED ABOUT THE NEBO RIDGE AREA

Mr. WAYT. Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, first let me say I thank you for giving me the opportunity to appear here before this committee.

My name is John Wayt. I am cochairman of Citizens Concerned About Nebo Ridge, an organization consisting mainly of property owners. We have been greatly concerned for several years over any wilderness designation in the Hoosier National Forest. Senate bill 2710 is a compromise. It is endorsed by the Honorable Robert Orr, Governor of Indiana.

Citizens Concerned About Nebo Ridge endorses and urge the passage of Senate bill 2710 in its present form without any amendments and no changes in the official explanation of this bill.

Senator WARNER. Thank you very much, sir. I judge that you've spent a good deal of your lifetime in this area?

Mr. WAYT. I've been there 71 years.

Senator WARNER. And you are very anxious to preserve it for future generations?

Mr. WAYT. Why, yes.

Senator WARNER. We thank you for making the trip.

Now we will hear from Mr. Forgey.

STATEMENT OF ALFRED FORGEY, JACKSON COUNTY PLANNING AND ZONING COMMISSION AND JACKSON COUNTY CONSERVATION COUNCIL

Mr. FORGEY. Thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak to you and to this committee. My name is Alfred Forgey. I am from Brownstown, Ind.

Both the planning and zoning commission and the conservation council, which consists of five conservation clubs in Jackson County with a total membership of approximately 1,000 wildlife conservationists, have supported the Citizens Concerned about the Nebo Ridge area's position on wilderness for years; and after being informed by the officers of CCNRA that they support this legislation and the official explanation with no amendments or changes to either one, the Jackson County Conservation Council and the Jackson County Planning and Zoning Commission support this legislation with no amendments or changes.

Senator WARNER. Thank you very much. That concludes the testimony. The subcommittee will now adjourn.

[Whereupon, at 2:55 p.m., the hearing was adjourned.]

APPENDIX

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY FOR THE PUBLIC RECORD

Re The "CHARLES C. DEAM WILDERNESS ACT"

Senate Bill 2710 Introduced July 1, 1982

Senator James McClure
Chairman,
Senate Energy & Resources Committee
3121 D.S.O.B.
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator:

Culminating several years of negotiations, the officers of Citizens Concerned About the Nebo Ridge Area (CCNRA) have agreed that Senate Bill 2710 with its supporting "Official Explanation" represents an acceptable compromise.

CCNRA will support this legislation (as introduced July 1, 1982) with its supporting "Official Explanation" (as attached hereto, signed, and dated August 7, 1982) provided only that neither of them are changed or amended in any fashion.

CCNRA requests that this statement be made a part of the public record.

A. Eugene Hazel
A. Eugene Hazel
Co-Chairman CCNRA

John Keyt
John Keyt
Co-Chairman CCNRA

Official Explanation of
"Charles C. Deam Wilderness Act"

Senators Richard Lugar and Dan Quayle and Congressmen Lee Hamilton and Joel Deckard will introduce identical bills in the U.S. Senate and the U.S. House of Representatives to establish a federally designated wilderness area of 12,953 acres in the Hoosier National Forest in portions of Brown, Jackson, Lawrence and Monroe counties.

The bills would designate as wilderness the areas recommended for wilderness designation by Governor Robert Orr in November, 1981. These are the Grubb Ridge and Cope Hollow areas recommended by the U.S. Forest Service for wilderness designation in its 1979 RARE II review and the Terril Ridge area also recommended for wilderness degisnation by Governor Orr. The lands designated as wilderness lie to the west of the lands leased by the State of Indiana from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Terril Ridge Cemetery and the Tower Ridge Road are excluded from the wilderness. The bills do not affect existing rights of access to the Terril Ridge Cemetery and to other privately owned land not contained in but surrounded by the wilderness. Access to valid occupancies within the wilderness is guaranteed by such means as are customarily enjoyed in accordance with section 5 of the Wilderness Act. Under the bills as well as under existing law, there would be no condemnation of private property without the consent of the owner. The use of private property not contained in but surrounded by the wilderness would continue to be governed by state and county rather than by federal law.

Wilderness designations prohibit timber cutting and limit forest management activities. Fishing, hunting, hiking, camping, nature study and other recreational activities are permitted in wilderness areas. Trail maintenance and activities necessary for law enforcement and fire fighting are permitted. Motorized entry is prohibited except for emergencies or for access to cemeteries.

The Senators and Congressmen agreed that these bills represent a final compromise settlement of the issues, and that the number of acres of wilderness is sufficient to permit a wide variety of recreational, educational and scientific opportunities. All remaining lands in the Hoosier National Forest would be released for multiple use management by the U.S. Forest Service. Any further wilderness designations in Indiana would require an Act of Congress.

The above explanation as written is accepted by Citizens Concerned About the Tebo Ridge Area CCNRA

Eugene Hazel
Co-Chairman CCNRA
7 August 1982

John Wayt
Co-Chairman CCNRA
7 August 1982

August 7, 1982

Letter To: Senator Richard Lugar
Senator Dan Quayle
Representative Lee Hamilton
Representative Joel Deckard

Re: Charles C. Deam Wilderness Act
(Senate Bill 2710)
(House Bill 6728)

Officers of Citizens Concerned About the Nebo Ridge Area have reviewed the pending wilderness legislation as referenced above and have agreed to support this legislation including the official explanation (as attached and signed August 7, 1982) as introduced July 1, 1982 provided only that it not be changed or amended in any fashion.

A Eugene Hazel
A. Eugene Hazel
CO-Chairman CCNRA

John Wayt
John Wayt
CO-Chairman CCNRA

Indiana Au[illegible] Society, Inc.

FOUNDED 1[illegible] INCORPORATED 1938

For the conse[illegible] of bird life

1982 AUG 16 PM 5:29

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN
CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

Route 15, Box 295
West Terre Haute, IN 47885

August 10, 1982

The Hon. Malcolm Wallop
Chairman
Subcommittee on Public Lands
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Re: S2710 - To Establish the Charles C. Deam Wilderness in Indiana

Dear Senator Wallop:

While I had hoped and planned to attend today's hearing on S 2710 and to testify in its favor as the representative of the Indiana Audubon Society, circumstances arose that necessitated cancellation of the trip. Nonetheless, I wish to provide the Subcommittee on Public Lands with a statement to be filed in the record of proceedings.

For more than ten years, the Indiana Audubon Society has been one of the two statewide conservation organizations consistently and continuously fighting for and supporting efforts to create a wilderness area in Indiana's Wayne Hoosier National Forest or adjacent areas. We, therefore, continue to support the creation of the Charles C. Deam Wilderness Area. We are indebted to Senators Lugar and Quayle and Representatives Hamilton and Deckard for their efforts in sponsoring S 2710 and HR 6728.

On behalf of the Society, I urge the Subcommittee to approve S 2710 and to recommend both its approval by the full committee and its being sent to the full Senate marked "do pass." As Sen. Lugar has said, "(The Charles C. Deam Wilderness) will be a place in which all Hoosiers can be proud to reflect upon our heritage, our lives, and our future...." It is fitting, too, that the proposed wilderness be named for one of Indiana's foremost scientists and foresters - Charles C. Deam.

Respectfully yours,

James H. Mason

cc: Sen. Lugar Rep. Hamilton
Sen. Quayle Rep. Deckard

Indiana
Park and Recreation Association
HPER 146
INDIANA UNIVERSITY
BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA 47405
(812) 335-3608

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop, Chairman
Sub-Committee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
United States Senate
3204 Dirksen Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

August 9, 1982

Dear Senator Wallop:

The Senate Energy and Natural Resources Sub-Committee on Public Lands and Reserved Water is preparing to hear testimony regarding the proposed Charles Deam Wilderness area in Indiana. As you are the Chairman of this Committee I am writing directly to you in order to communicate the position of the Indiana Park & Recreation Association on this important matter.

The long process which eventually culminated in this proposal was as complete and fair as humanly possible. Every possible interest group had an opportunity for input into the final proposal. Although no single interest dominates the plan, each can accept it as the best possible compromise attainable.

The Indiana Park & Recreation Association is the single organization which represents both Professionals and Lay persons dedicated to Parks, Natural Resources, and Recreation in the State of Indiana. We have followed closely the planning and formation of this Wilderness Proposal and believe it to be in the best interest of the people of Indiana and the United States. The Indiana Park & Recreation Association would like to go on record as supporting the Proposal as set forth by Senator Richard Lugar and Dan Quayle. We urge its swift consideration and passage through your Sub-Committee and consequently before the full Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Thank you for this opportunity to address you and the Sub-Committee at this time. If we may ever provide further input please do not hesitate to contact us.

Respectfully,

Peter H. Cunningham,
Executive Director

PHC/kw

FOR THE PUBLIC RECORD

1982 AUG 31 AM 9 23

Indiana
State
Teachers
Association

150 West Market Street
Indianapolis, Indiana
46204
317-634-1515

Cordell Affeldt, President
Dale E. Harris, Executive Director

August 27, 1982

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

The Indiana State Teachers Association supports SB 2710 to establish the Charles C. Deem Wilderness Area in the Hoosier National Forest in southern Indiana.

The Association believes the Wilderness Area would be a valuable educational resource for schools. There is no protected wilderness at present available in Indiana.

The 12,000 acre Charles C. Deem Wilderness Area would preserve for study the finest remnant of Indiana's once vast heritage. Within the forest are towering beach, maple, oak and hickory which have not been cut for over a century. The streams are sparkling clear. IF SB 2710 is approved the natural diversity of one of Indiana's two most rugged landforms, the Norman Upland, will be available now and for future generations to appreciate and learn from.

The Indiana State Teachers Association appreciates your consideration of this topic and urges your active support of the establishment of the Charles C. Deem Wilderness Area.

Sincerely,

Cordell Affeldt

CORDELL AFFELDT
President

CA:pm

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF INDIANA

539 ILLINOIS BUILDING, INDIANAPOLIS 46204
AM 11: 52
AREA CODE 317 — TELEPHONE 634-3588

1008 E. 2nd Street
Bloomington, Indiana 47401

August 15, 1982

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Public Lands & Reserved Water
Senate Energy & Natural Resources
3104 Dirksen Bldg.
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop ;

The League of Women Voters of the State of Indiana strongly supports the Deam Wilderness Bill - S-2710. We would like to enter this statement of support into the public record.

Very sincerely,

Bertina M. Rudman

Natural Resources Coordinator
League of Women Voters of Indiana

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

1982 AUG 23 PM 1:25

BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

August 18, 1982

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Sub-committee Public Lands & Preserved Water
Senate Energy & Natural Resources
3104 Dirksen Building
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop,

Please add the following statement to the public record on S. 2710, a bill to establish a wilderness area in the Hoosier National Forest:

The Bloomington/Monroe County League of Women Voters in Indiana has long been interested in the Hoosier National Forest and as a result became aware of the need for a wilderness area. Our members studied the issue and concluded some land should be preserved in its natural state so that we would know the potential of the land for scientific as well as aesthetics reasons. Presently, there is no wilderness area in Indiana and citizens have to travel more than 200 miles from Indianapolis if they wish to enjoy a wilderness. In Indiana, 705,000 acres are managed by the state or federal government but little of it is allowed to reach a climaxed stage. Diversity in plant and animal species will increase when the land is allowed to climax although the number of some game species may be adversely affected. Southern Indiana used to be covered with towering hardwoods. Most of these forest have gone but a few areas are returning to a natural state. We would like one of these areas--the Cope Hollow, Grubb Ridge, and Terril Ridge area--to be preserved.

We support S. 2710, a bill to establish the Charles C. Deam Wilderness area in the Hoosier National Forest.

Sincerely,

Linda B. Stafford

Linda B. Stafford,
Natural Resources, Chair

Iris Kiesling

Iris Kiesling,
President

cc: Bertina Rudman
Merilyn Reeves

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF TERRE HAUTE

TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

1982 AUG 26 AM 10:47

R. R. 11, Box 467
West Terre Haute, IN 47885

Aug. 23, 1982

The Honorable Senator Malcom Wallop
Sub-committee Public Lands and Reserved Water
Senate Energy & Natural Resources
3104 Dirksen Bldg
U. S. Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

The League of Women Voters of Terre Haute expresses its strong support for Senate Bill 2710 to establish a wilderness area in the Hoosier National Forest, Indiana. This area is well situated to make possible a wilderness experience for many citizens in the Midwest. Also, its location close to Indiana University and not far from Purdue University makes it easily accessible to scientists in both.

As the U.S. Forest Service and the Indiana Department of Natural Resources have a good working relationship, Indiana is an excellent state in which to designate a wilderness area.

Yours truly,

Alice O. Kieweg

Alice O. Kieweg, President

AUG 16 PM 5:28

Save the Dunes Council

ORGANIZED IN 1952

P.O. BOX 114 • BEVERLY SHORES, INDIANA 46301 • TELEPHONE 219/879-3937 OR 926-2224

August 12, 1982

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop, Chairman
Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Waters
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

The Save the Dunes Council strongly supports S. 2186, co-sponsored by Senators Richard Lugar and Dan Quayle, which authorizes the exchange of 31 acres of federally owned land at the Hoosier Prairie Unit of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore for 69 acres of state-owned land at the Heron Rookery Unit of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. We urge your subcommittee to report it out favorably.

The Council believes it makes good sense to vest ownership of these tracts in the governmental unit which is the major property owner in each unit. In the case of the Hoosier Prairie Unit, it is the state of Indiana. In the case of the Heron Rookery Unit, it is the federal government.

The Council understands that S. 2186 is directed solely to the exchange of these two tracts and is necessitated by the difference in their respective appraised values, which appraisals reflect the difference between property located within an incorporated area (the 31-acre tract at Hoosier Prairie) and property located in a rural area (the 69-acre tract at the Heron Rookery).

We believe that the insertion of a reverter clause in connection with the transfer of the 31 acres from the federal government to the state of Indiana is prudent, to insure that the land is used for the purposes intended by Congress when it added this land to the Lakeshore.

In the Council's opinion, passage of this bill will benefit the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore by vesting in the National Park Service the authority and responsibility for preserving and protecting <u>all</u> of the Heron Rookery Unit. We also believe that vesting authority and responsibility for preserving and protecting all of Hoosier Prairie in the State of Indiana will facilitate preservation and management.

We request that our statement of support be included in the hearing record on S. 2186.

Sincerely,

Charlotte J. Read

Charlotte J. Read
Executive Director